PRESS AND TRIBUNE
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Albert Cowles.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year.....$9.00
Daily, " " " per week.....15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per annum.....7.00
Daily, " " six months.....4.00
Daily, " " three months.....2.00
Weekly, per annum.....2.00
" 5 copies.....8.00
" 10 copies.....15.00
" 20 copies.....30.00
Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859. NUMBER 144

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

TWO MORE BALLOTS.

Two ballots were had in the House yesterday, with the following results:

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Necessary to choice	114
Sherman, Rep.	94
Bocock, Dem.	44
Gilmer, Am.	16
Scattering	9

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Necessary to choice	115
Sherman	111
Bocock	44
Boteler, American Dissolutionist	25
Scattering	1

The whole vote of Gilmer, moderate Americans, and the substitution of Boteler, does not seem to have any other effect than to diminish Bocock's vote. It undoubtedly was the object of the Democracy in their caucus last night to bring their men up to casting their votes for Boteler to-day. If they succeed in this, we are of the opinion that the contest will be decided before night; because we take it to be beyond dispute that Boteler's nomination will force all the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and perhaps Winter Davis, of Maryland, and Kitteridge, of Tennessee, to vote for Sherman outright, rather than assist in the election of an avowed Disunionist, such as Boteler is. If our conjectures are well founded, Sherman will be Speaker. It is possible that the Democracy will fail to agree—that all of the members cannot be so manipulated as to support a Disunionist and Know Nothing in the same person. If so, a new programme, of which we have no inkling, must be arranged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Two days of the second week are gone and not one step of advance has been made towards an organization. As old Brown said, "It is all talk and no cider." Under all the provocation, the Republican phalanx preserves its imperturbable gravity. During all the exciting scenes, they have maintained their temper; they have never uttered a provocative word; they have returned silence for invective, and smiles for frowns. They have sat calmly and quietly when abuse and calumny were heaped upon them. A conscious rectitude of purpose fortified them against those assaults. When taunted for their silence, they have replied, that all debate before organization was out of order, and all proceedings or resolutions prior to the election of a Speaker were null and void. "Let us organize the House, and then we will debate with "you to your heart's content; we will answer "your questions; we will reply to your arguments; we will tell you all about our purposes and principles; but all these things are "out of order and illegal before members have "organized the House, put on their official "robes, presented their credentials and taken "their oaths to support the Constitution." This is the constant reply from our side, and every fair-minded man will sustain them in their course.

The Democrats are clearly the disorganizers and mobocrats ever since the opening day of the session, and they begin to see the consequences of their unprecedented and revolutionary conduct. They seek to escape from it, and roll the responsibility upon others. To-day Gov. McRae, of Miss., in a set speech, undertook to prove that the little minority parties—the South Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites—were alone to blame for the present condition, because they refused to take sides between the candidates of the two great parties, and vote for one or the other. The Republicans he said, only lack six votes of a majority over all, and the Democrats lack twenty-seven, and that it was for the thirty-one votes belonging to the two factions to say who should be Speaker. This was an admission from a leader of the Democrats, that no part of the blame rested on the Republicans. But Gov. McRae forgot to say that his party had only permitted two ballots to be taken since the first day of the session—that no vote had been taken since Friday last. He knows that there are six Anti-Lecomptonites who will "take sides" before three votes more are recorded, and cast them in a way to determine the struggle by electing a Speaker. Why does his side resist voting? Let that question be answered. Let it not be said that the Helper book is in the way. There is no further reference made to Helper or his book on any side. Clark's bombastic resolution played out, and no other has been substituted. By the way, Helper's fortune has been made by the gratuitous advertising his work has received in the N. Y. *Herald* and in Congress. One news agent sold 200 copies yesterday afternoon in this city, at 50 cents apiece, and there have been over 1,000 copies already disposed of in Washington, and there are large orders from Baltimore for this book. It is finding its way into all parts of the South. A gentleman just from New York says that Helper has sent a splendidly bound copy of the unabridged edition to Missouri Clark, with a letter returning that gentleman his sincere thanks for the magnificent advertisements he has bestowed, free of charge, upon his "incendiary" appeal to the poor whites of the South, to vindicate their rights. He ought also to send one bound in gilt-edge morocco, to old Bennett for his services in extending the sale of the volume.

I was saying that the Republicans have entered very little into the debate, and how admirably they preserved their temper under great provocation. But they came very nearly breaking through their resolution when Gov. Corwin's conciliatory speech was met with derision and taunts, and when his earnest and patriotic appeal to the Democrats to put a stop to the disorganization, and let the House elect a Speaker and proceed to the business of the country, was mocked at, and the truculent little doughface *Cox*, was egged on to blackguard the conservative old statesman; once the Republicans lost their patience, and were on the eve of of opening their batteries and carrying the war into Africa. But the concluded not to resent, at this time, even that irritating and insulting behaviour of the ill-bred and unmannerly nigger drivers.

It is reported that an effort is still making on the part of the Administration to induce the South Americans to support Regan of Texas as a fusion candidate. It is said that 100 members have agreed to do it. But how to get the other 18 votes is the other question. I hardly believe that this scheme will work. Though it is true that the Democrats are making the strongest possible appeals to the sectional feelings and prejudices of the South Americans. "Give us an *United* South," is the cry, "and we can bring the cowardly North to its knees." On the floor of the House and out of it, these exhortations are pressed upon the Southern Opposition members. The Democracy itself is strongly intensely sectional in sentiment. Its Northern members are merely waiters, for the fire eaters who control the party. They declare before their Southern masters, like Logan of Illinois, that they are "ashamed" of their own States, but are not ashamed to do the "dirty work" of the South!

All the speeches made by Southern Democrats are filled with declarations about Southern rights, Southern institutions, Southern privileges, and Southern demands. But no Northern Democrat ever opens his head in regard to Northern rights, interest, privileges or demands. In the eyes of these unfaithful representatives, the great North has no rights which fire-eaters are bound to respect. They sit and listen while their section is maligned and its people vilified, and answer only to bray an endorsement of the foul charges. There are sixteen of these despicable creatures who live in the West, holding seats in the House of Representatives, who are supporting a man for Speaker whose record proves him to be an enemy of every political right and material interest of the West. He is opposed to a Pacific Railroad on a central route. It would be unconstitutional for such a work to receive government aid, unless it is run through Texas and a Southern route.

He is opposed to the great and beneficent Republican measure, the Homestead bill, because it would have a tendency to fill up the Territories with a white free labor population, and prevent the formation of new Africanized States. He holds that a free land bill is as bad as the Wilmot Proviso, and as dangerous to slavery. He opposes all appropriations for the improvement of the Rivers and Harbors of the West. He cares not if a vessel never again entered the Chicago Harbor, or crossed the St. Clair Flats. Indeed, he would rejoice if the commerce and navigation of the North were destroyed—anything that would cripple or kill off free labor, would gratify this champion of unrequited toil and hard whipped labor. He is opposed to any increase or revision of the tariff that would have the effect of helping Northern mechanics, or stimulating Northern industry; he defends the present oppressive, pernicious tariff, not because it benefits Virginia or the South, but because it inflicts immense injury upon the farmers and artizans of the Free States.

He wants to double the rate of postage on letters and newspapers because the South read but little and write less, while the great portion of the tax would fall upon the people of the North.

This man professes to believe that the Constitution carries slavery into all our Territories, and that neither Congress nor the people thereof can exclude or abolish it. He is in favor of a slave code for the protection of African Slavery in the Free Territories of our country. Bocock sustained the Lecompton Swindle from first to last, and is hostile to the admission of Kansas, because she is a free State. This man who is thus toppled to any political, commercial and material interest of the West is steadily receiving the votes of *sixteen* Western Representatives,—five of whom come from the free State of Illinois. What a disgraceful spectacle! Is there any creature under the blue arch of Heaven so mean as a doughface? The apology given by the Illinois Democrats for going over to the Lecompitonites is, that it might help Douglas to get the nomination at Charleston. That is the reason given by Morris, Robinson and Fouke. But Logan and McClernand, went over because they were not ashamed to do the "dirty work" of the negro breeders, as one of them avowed on the floor. CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

HOLIDAY BOOK SALES.—See D. B. Cooke & Co's. advertisement and be ready to buy choice books as bargains next week.

☞ Harper's Magazine for January has been received by McNair's Co.; 31 Dearborn street. Mac furnishes Harper, Alaccuse and Godey's Lady's Book for $2.25 per annum. Every one should subscribe immediately.

FOUNDLING.—A young Moses in a basket was left on special deposit yesterday morning at the hide store of A. N. King, Esq., on North Kinzie street. The police took the little stranger in hand, and it was sent to the Home of the Friendless.

AN OWNER FOUND.—The owner of the pocket-book and the $20 bill enclosed, has been found. The pocket-book was stolen from the pocket of his overcoat. He read our notice yesterday, and reclaimed his property at the City Marshal's office. What you lose, advertise; what you find always advertise.

WHO'LL PAY THE DAMAGE?—We notice a very dangerous entrance to the south basement store in Larmon's building, on Clark street south of Washington, corner of the alley. When somebody's neck is broken there, who'll pay for it? What city official is charged with the duty of looking after such pitfalls? or is it to be left for the City Attorney to defend in the case?

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—M. L. Dunlap, late of Leyden, in this county, sold the farm upon which he formerly resided for fifty dollars per acre, amounting to $7,500. The sale is on time with interest at eight per cent. The farm is well improved and considered very cheap at the above figures. The sale was made yesterday to C. Bigelow, Jr., of Leyden.

GREAT SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—Attention is called to the advertisement in to-day's paper of the great sale of hotel furniture to take place on the 28th inst. The sale being by decree of court, will be without reserve. The furniture is of the best quality and in good condition. Great bargains may be expected. Persons desiring to furnish hotels or private residences, should not fail to attend.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—Let our readers remember that the ladies of the First Baptist congregation, Rev. W. W. Everts, Pastor, give a Fair and Festival on Monday and Tuesday evenings, of next week, Dec. 19th and 20th, for the benefit of their Mission Sabbath Schools. The beautiful feature of the tableaux will be introduced, and both occasions every way made most attractive.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In this Court yesterday Joanna Miller was tried for setting fire to the house of one of her neighbors, Mrs. Beattie, and found not guilty.

The case of Arnold and Cody, indicted for rape, has been continued until next term.

John Abelle and Rodolphus Lehman were tried for setting fire to a dwelling house, corner of Erie and Peyton streets, to obtain the insurance.

THE GAS HEATING STOVES.—Just now the hint is a valuable one that both rooms and other rooms where a fire is only needed at intervals may be speedily warmed by use of Sherr's Patent Gas Heating Stoves, without neither the dirt and inconvenience of fuel, and requiring no escape for smoke, the combustion of the gas being perfect. Hundreds of these are being introduced. They may be seen in operation at Walworth, Hubbard & Co.'s No. 233 Lake st.

MASONIC.—At the annual communication of the Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. S. and A. M., held in Masonic Temple, Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Eben C. Hurd, W. M.; Henry M. Wilcox, S. W.; William B. Bateham, J. W.; Henry Staring, Treasurer; A. C. Barnard Haseman, Secretary; John W. Norris, S. D.; David D. Cornell, J. D.

THE WEATHER.—The following is the range of the thermometer for the week, as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 20 West Randolph street, corner Canal st., Chicago.

Date.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 10	29	40	39
Sunday, Dec. 11	32	36	32
Monday, Dec. 12	22	31	29
Tuesday, Dec. 13	16	28	27
Wednesday, Dec. 14	25	34	30
Thurs'ay, Dec. 15	14	29	27
Thursday, Dec. 16	11	30	30

ANDUBON CLUB.—Mr. McComas has read the lecture committee of the Audubon Club, that in consequence of pressing professional engagement he finds it impossible to be prepared for lecturing to-morrow evening, and the lecture is therefore unavoidably postponed for a few days. The holders of tickets will please retain them. Notice will be given by the lecturing committee as soon as the hall can be again secured. The rooms of the Club have been thronged hourly for the last three days, and all have been delighted, the collection having been largely increased within the last month.

THE CITY MISSION.—Rev. Mr. Tuttle, having been engaged for several weeks visiting among the poor, sick and needy, at City Hall, feels confident that the several charities which exist in the city, will prevent a great deal of misery, and which otherwise we should not hear of, the sufferers in some cases being of the class of our people who have hitherto been among the first to give of their means for the poor. He found in one case that two ladies were entirely destitute of food or fuel, and could only keep themselves warm by making use of their scant bedding. Two industrious, temperate men, want work at almost any wages—and to such he will direct all who find the County House; the other, a single man, will do any ordinary work for his board. Apply to the Mission, corner Indiana and Franklin street; North Side.

☞ The M. E. Church at Platville, Ill., on Millbrook Charge, will be dedicated by Bishop Ames, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 10½ A. M. All our friends are respectfully invited to attend.

G. W. S. SMITH, Preacher in Charge.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Gentlemen wishing to make their wife, sister, or daughter a handsome present for the Holidays should go to the new stores of Wamsley & Reuston and secure one of those pretty Cloaks or Bonnets just received there. They also keep a large variety of Ribbonds, Hoop Skirts and fancy goods. Remember the No. 41 and 43 Clark street. de15-3t

☞ Fifteen to twenty-five per cent. may be saved by those who purchase their winter clothing before the first proximo, of Tappen, 102 Randolph street. His assortment is not equalled in style and quality by that of any other house in town; and as Tappen manufactures his own goods, his cost sales present opportunities to purchase bargains, far better than any other house in Chicago can offer.

ARE YOU INSURED?—A startling fact. Bear in mind that your insurance is of no efficacy if you use Burning Fluid or Camphine. Therefore banish them from your dwellings and call and purchase Kerosene Lamps at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. de15-6t

☞ Those monster Kerosene Lamps which give the light of two gas burners or two Camphene Lamps, at one-fourth of the expense, will be hired out for evening parties, lighting balls, churches, etc., during the holidays. Apply at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark st. de15-12t

☞ Van Schaack, 47 State street, has for Cold Weather, Blower Stands, Register Reflectors, Fire Irons and Stands, Coal Vases, Bronzed Seatties, Fancy Coal Hods for the parlor, Plate Warmers, Broilers, Heating Stoves, Stanley Coal Burner, Cylinder Coal Stoves, Regulator Stoves, &c. Store work promptly attended to at the Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, 47 State street. de21-2t

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 66 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

☞ WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for a Christmas or New Year's Present, a very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a gift as durable as life—an economy of more intrinsic worth to the Ladies than its actual cost.

GEO. B. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Ag't,
de9-tjl 167 and 169 Lake street.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers, Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17-2m

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—All should remember that Sealey at 47 Clark street, has the largest, best, and most varied assortment of Confections of any Confectioner in town. Ladies, please make a note of it. no24-1m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co's two thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 139 Lake street. no27-1y

MARRIED.

On December 14th, at the Rectory, Tolebray, by the Rev. Geo. C. Street, Mr. JAMES HEXTER, of Providence, Boston county, Ill., to, and FRANCISKA, daughter of Otis Parsons, of Portland, Maine

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,315.96.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $231,097.68.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $179,541.53.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $242,104.94.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $220,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.
[oct12 n 30d-3m 1st p]

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have made extensive additions to our stock of
LADIES' FURS,
And have now on hand a splendid assortment of entire fine
Dark Mink Cloaks Capes, Half Capes,
VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES & MITTENS
Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Stone Martin, Baum Martin, Pitch, French Martin, and every description
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, MUFFLERS,
AND GLOVES.
Wolf, Bear, Tiger Cat, Genett, Racoon and Buffalo Robes, by the manufacturer in the best manner, and will be sold at the Lowest Prices.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
de9-1m 192 Lake st., cor. Wells.

TO TAILORS & SHOE BINDERS
GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines,
SHUTTLE STITCH—LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
☞ Designed expressly for Tailors and Shoe Binders. ☜
Price.....$50.00.
Double Speed, ditto.....60.00.
NO. 115 LAKE STREET, Chicago, Ill.
de21 6t

HANDS FROM CHAPPING.—
Buck & Rayner's
GLYCERINE EMOLLIENT.
GLYCERINE CAMPHOR ICE.
GLYCERINE AMANDINE.
GLYCERINE SOAP.
GLYCERINE CAMPHOR ICE.
Will preserve the Skin Soft and Fair.
For sale only at the
Central Prescription Drug Store, 93 Clarbst.
Opposite the Court House.

PREMIUM FLOUR.
We have the sole agency of
ST. JOSEPH XXXX FLOUR,
Manufactured by J. H. Swetwood & Co.
FROM PURE WHITE WINTER WHEAT,
Expressly for the CITY TRADE, and we are prepared to fill orders for from ONE to FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS.
CARTER & TAYLOR,
oct1-ly&d 2m-1 243 South Water st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN
EXPRESS COMPANY.
NEW YORK, December 6th, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Express Company held in the City of New York on the 15th day of November, 1859, and of the authority vested in us by the Articles of Association of said Company, ALL the property and assets belonging to said Company, of every name and nature, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of the company, at 61 Exchange street, in the City of Buffalo, on the 1st day of December instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, subject to such conditions as may be announced at the time of sale.
The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY WELLS, President.
WM. G. FARGO, Secretary. dec6-1m-3tawtd

REASONS FOR USING
QUERU'S
Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 66 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
It—That it is an unadulterated fact that Oils, to be assimilated with the human system, must be taken in a Jelly.
3d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, and that a great portion of the oil is lost, thereby losing the benefit of its medicinal, and consequently imparative, this is easily avoided in the Jelly form.
4th—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, which is the basis of itself makes it so that digestion takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, where it is immediately absorbed.
5th—That in cases when the Physician prescribes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a remedy or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable, for the reason that it is in a form that it must remain in the stomach, to undergo the natural process of digestion, and consequently the oil is not allowed to pass off by the porter.
6th—That should the stomach of the patient be in such a condition that digestion will pass off imperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in condition to take it, the oil will not pass off in the form of grease, but will be taken up by the absorbents, and will be carried into the circulation of the blood, and will pass off imperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in condition to take it, the oil will not pass off in the form of grease, but will be taken up by the absorbents, and will be carried into the circulation of the blood, and will pass off imperceptibly by the skin.
Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged by all who have used it, as the most reliable remedy.
PRICE 50 CTS. PER BOTTLE.
PRESTON & CO., 84 Lake street.

Parties wishing to communicate with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) in the West Market Hall, Randolph street, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH.—Corner of Indiana and Franklin streets.—The Sabbath School of St. Barnabas—Protestant Episcopal—will be opened for service and sermon on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Service and lecture Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

HOLY ANGELS will preach at the Owen street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Owen and Sangamon streets, on to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

REGISTRATION.—St. B. P. Ambler will lecture on Sunday, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall, and at 7 P. M. Subject in the evening: The Destiny of the Religious World.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. DANIEL LOCKE of New York, will preach in this Church to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Church of the Ascension, (Protestant Episcopal,) on Oak street, between Wells and Lasalle, N. D., to open for divine service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and also Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Rev. Wm. Patten, Rector.

DR. N. L. RICE ON MORAL REFORMS.—The first of a course of lectures on "Moral Reforms," will be delivered in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Illinois and Wabash streets, on Sabbath evening next at half-past seven.

—The pulpit of the First M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, will be filled on Sabbath morning by Rev. Dr. Foster, of the Northwestern University, and at night by the pastor.

UNIVERSALIST.—Rev. Geo. W. Hosmer, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach at the First Universalist Church, on Washington, near Dearborn street, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Parks Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Public worship in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) in the West Market Hall, Randolph street, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

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New Advertisements.

C. H. SEELYE, Advertising Agent, 49 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Pa. ers of the North West. jul-1859-y

NOTICE.—As several imitations of our
ARCTUSINE
have appeared, purchasers will notice that every bottle has
"LYMAN, MONTREAL,"
blown in the glass and the cork sealed with the name "S. J. Lyman & Co., Montreal."
Purchasers will please ask for
Lyman's Arctusine or Canada Bear's Grease,
Which may be had at the following places in Chicago:
E. L. O'Hara, 20 West Randolph street corner Canal.
Hood & Co., 141 Lake street.
Smith, Kent & Co., 69 West Water street.
J. D. Paine, corner of State and Washington streets.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.
Montreal, Sept. 15th, 1859. [oct20-1m] New

A. BININGER & CO.,
Established 1778.
ALEX. McDONALD, Corner State and Randolph sts. Sole Agent in the West for this House, offers for sale from their well known establishment the best assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, FINE GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Now brought to this city.
One dozen of Assorted Liquors put up in cases for family use, to which the attention of purchasers during the Holidays is respectfully invited. de14-1m[illegible] to jan1-60

$3,000 WANTED—A Loan of Three Thousand Dollars on unincumbered Real Estate, worth three times the amount, located in the City of Chicago, Ill. For particulars address immediately, Box 660, Chicago. de17-3tx

WANTED.—A medium sized Merchants Safe. Address post office box 1814, Chicago. de21-3t

WANTED—A stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, or Dry Goods, in exchange for Real Estate Securities, Improved Farms, City and Village Property, and a property is in and near the city of Racine, Wisconsin. For particulars inquire by letter, or otherwise, of the undersigned at Racine.
de21-w E. H. STANTON.

WANTED—To Private Families. Wanted by a single gentleman, a sitting Room and Bed Room, comfortably furnished, with or without board, in a private family where no other boarders are kept. Address "A. B. C.," City Hotel, Chicago. de21-3t

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen at 89 Lasalle street, corner of Washington street. de21-3t

MASON'S VOCAL EXERCISES AND SOLFEGGIOS. With an accompaniment for the Piano Forte, adapted to the wants of private pupils, or classes in Vocal Music. Selected from Hullah, French and German composers, and adapted to Treble and Tenor, or Alto and Bass Voices. By LOWELL MASON & THEO. SEWARD. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

TO RENT.—The Ballroom corner of Wells and Randolph street. Mrs. Albertson will let those elegant rooms by the night, day or week. Conveniently fitted up with adjoining Dressing and Supper Room, and are calculated to accommodate either large or small parties. They will be rented low to respectable parties. For further particulars apply at the rooms. de17-6t

MASONIC.—The members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M., will hear of the summons to attend the Regular Annual Communication of said Lodge, to be held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, December 19th, A. D. 1859, A. L. 5859, for the election of officers and payment of dues.
By Order of the Acting W. M.
de17-2t

50,000 GUNNY BAGS FOR SALE AT CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, HART & ASTEN, 187 South Water street.

TO GROCERS.—
I AM AUTHORIZED
To offer for a few days a large and well assorted stock of Groceries,
AT LESS THAN COST FOR CASH,
Call at No. 97 South Water street, Chicago.
de16-6td 1w S. W. ADAMS, Agent.

NOTICE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally that he has on his entire stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Contained in Store
133 . . LAKE STREET . . 133
TO S. REEVE.
He begs leave (in closing his business) to express his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him at the
C. T. WISWALL.
Chicago, December, 1859.

The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of
BOOTS, & SHOES,
And fixtures belonging to C. E. Wiswall at
133.....LAKE STREET.....133
And being desirous of
CLOSING OUT THE STOCK FOR CASH,
Would respectfully inform the public that for thirty days after the 20th
All the Goods will be Sold at Cost.
☞ NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP. ☜
de17-1m S. REEVE.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—
106 - - Lake Street, - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH,
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell at
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE YOUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS.,
106.....Lake Street.....106

HOLIDAY BOOKS & GIFTS.
Holiday Books and Gifts
—AT—
J. A. COLBY & CO'S
ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
118.....RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.....118
We present with each Book sold at the regular Bookstore Prices,
A Gift in Value from 50c. to $100,
AT THE TIME OF SALE.
Our stock consists of Works of Art, Science and Natural Scenery, Adventure, Travels, etc. Agricultural and Domestic Economy, Belles Letters, Essays, etc.; Bibles, Biographies, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Gazetteers, Philosophical and Chemical Works, Historical and Miscellaneous Poetical, Theological and Religious, Law, Medical, Musical and Fictions, Prayer, Hymns, and Gift Books, etc., etc.
GOLDEN HILL C.B.H. 1857 CURVED YOKE
Call and Examine our Stock,
And be sat isfied that the
ONLY ECONOMICAL WAY OF BUYING BOOKS
Is at the
Original Gift Bookstore,
118 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
☞ Catalogues mailed free upon application.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
WE WILL EXHIBIT
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1859,
A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF
RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, ROBES, RICH DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
The Goods are
All of the Newest and Choicest Descriptions.
Many of them just Landed, and will be sold at
Extremely Low Prices.
We will continue during the Holidays, the choice sale of
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF RICH GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, ROBES, RICH &c.
KELLOGG & TUCKER,
Commission Merchants, 21 North Canal street,
de17-6t Between Lake and Randolph.

New Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS!
RICH GIFTS,
NEW GOODS,
FRESH ARRIVAL,
RICH AND USEFUL
FANCY GOODS,
AT
J. H. REED & CO.,
144.....Lake street.....144

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
BRIDAL GIFTS,
FRESH GOODS,
ELEGANT GIFTS,
PERFUME CASES,
ETAGERE ORNAMENTS,
PARLOR ORNAMENTS,
PERFUME BOXES,
FLOWER VASES,
BRONZE FIGURES,
JEWEL CASES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.
GREAT VARIETY.
AT
J. H. Reed & Company's,
FANCY AND TOILET GOODS STORE,
144.....Lake Street.....144
de21-1m[illegible]-1t

THE GREAT BOOK STOCK
—OF—
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
111.....LAKE STREET.....111
AT AUCTION.
D. B. COOKE & CO., BOOKSELLERS, 111 LAKE-ST.,
Are selling their stock of
Miscellaneous Book Business,
Will offer at their store, 111 Lake street,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Commencing on
[TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859.
AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.,
And continuing from day to day till the whole are disposed of, in the following order. The sale will commence each day at two o'clock P.M. and close at ten in the Evening.
The stock is new and fresh, and most of a Standard character, and comprises
HISTORICAL WORKS,
POETICAL WORKS,
BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS,
BOOKS OF TRAVEL, &c.,
Together with all Popular novels of the day. Many of the Works to be sold are bound in
Elegant and Costly Styles, and are the Best Editions Extant.
The assortment of
FINELY BOUND HOLIDAY BOOKS,
Is large and varied, embracing all of the
New Books of the Present Season,
ANNUALS, ALBUMS,
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,
Bound in Velvet and Elegant Styles, with Clasps.
FAMILY BIBLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The following works, among others, will be sold:
PRESCOTT'S WORKS,
BANCROFT'S UNITED STATES,
DICKENS' WORKS,
SCOTT'S WORKS,
IRVING'S WORKS,
MARRYATT'S WORKS,
KANE'S EXPEDITION,
WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM,
COURT OF NAPOLEON,
IONOGRAPHIC CYCLOPEDIA,
FOUR GOSPELS ILLUSTRATED, &c. &c.
The Chicago public have never been favored with so good an opportunity of adding Books of a sterling character to their Libraries.
THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE SALE.
☞ TERMS CASH, and it is particularly desired that all Book Sales shall commence each morning and close each evening.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Special Notice! ☜
D. B. COOKE & CO. will continue their business at their present location, No. 111 during the coming their attention exclusively to the departments of
LAW BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,
de17-6t SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines and of threshing, cleaning and selling Grain, under the name and style of Buffalo Horse Power & Threshing Machine Co. Factory corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets.
H. W. FITTS,
J. L. FITTS,
JAS. GRODUS.
Chicago, Oct. 13, 1859. oc13-1y

LIFE AND WRITINGS
—OF—
RUFUS CHOATE.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
112 Washington-st., Boston,
HAVE IN PRESS, AND WILL SOON PUBLISH,
BY SUBSCRIPTION,
—THE—
Speeches, Orations & Arguments
—OF—
HON. RUFUS CHOATE,
WITH A MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE.
By Prof. S. G. Brown, of Dartmouth College.
In 2 vols. 8vo. With Portrait.
These volumes will contain the most important of Mr. Choate's Speeches in Congress, his Speeches in the Constitutional Convention in Massachusetts, many of his Lectures and Addresses, and several of his most important Legal and Forensic Arguments. Many of these have never before been published, and nearly all of them are entirely inaccessible. de10[illegible]-3tsod

CARD.—It having come to our knowledge that Shirts of Inferior Make have been offered for sale, as retail, in Chicago as GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, which were not made at our manufactory, they have consigned and these parties who sell our Shirts, a great deal of trouble. We beg, therefore, to state that all Shirts made at the GOLDEN HILL SHIRT MANUFACTORY must bear on the back of the yoke our trade mark for this article, viz:—
GOLDEN HILL C.B.H. 1857 CURVED YOKE
Any infringement of which will be rigidly prosecuted. We would also state that we have no connection with any factory, and to bring our stamps, is guaranteed throughout.
C. B. HILL & CO.
No. 77 Lake street, Chicago.
New York, November 9th, 1859. nov9-6m

VEGETABLES FROM
TREMONT HOUSE GARDEN,
FOR SALE
At Retail at Wholesale Prices,
At the Stone Building, in the alley, first door east of Tilney's Livery Stable, and door from State street, between Lake and Randolph.
Potatoes, now, rather fat Onions.
Cabbages,
Turnips,
Carrots,
Parsnips,
Beets,
Celery,
Horse Radish,
Mangel Wurtzels,
Squash,
Pumpkins,
Cucumbers,
Tomatoes,
Sweet Potatoes,
Onion Sets,
Parsley,
Sage,
Thyme,
Summer Savory,
Sweet Marjoram,
Sweet Basil,
Lemon Thyme,
All of the above Vegetables are of the finest and best quality, and will

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859.

THE WESTERN GOLD-FIELDS—A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

We are advised from various quarters of active and extensive preparations for an emigration to the Western gold fields next spring, and the evidence is too formidable to any longer resist the conviction that the movement will much exceed the disastrous one of the early part of the present year. While we question the policy of any save men of energy, business sagacity and considerable capital, going on this search for gold, still the fact that immense multitudes possessed of none of these requisites to success will be swept into the current, need not be doubted. The spirit of adventure, the love of novelty, the thirst for gold, and above all, the contagion of example and the power of excitement, will be quite sufficient to overcome the many columns of gratuitous advice, of prudent suggestion and unfavorable prediction that will be offered through the public press. The fact that there is gold there—that a considerable community has already grown up in its neighborhood, and that more intend to go, will outweigh every argument which prudence may suggest, to keep the multitude back. The rush across the plains in 1849, to the gold fields of California, was probably not greater than that which we shall witness to the head waters of the Platte in the spring and summer of 1860.

In view of this anticipated movement, we wish to make one or two practical suggestions. Assuming that the new gold fields are equal to the representations that have been made of them by competent and disinterested parties, it will not be denied that the emigration of the next season will prove only the beginning of that vast stream of humanity which will flow thitherward year after year, so long as gold can be dug from the gulches or crushed from the quartz. The planting of so large population in that region—the urgent and constantly accruing wants, the uninterrupted coming and going necessary to the transaction of business—would seem to indicate the absolute necessity for an early railroad connection between it and the Missouri River. The valley of the Platte up to the foot of the mountains is said to be second to no other district of country in its adaptation to the cheap construction of a railroad. We doubt not the gold fields will be reached at no distant day by railroad over this route. Now there are three lines of road in process of construction across the State of Iowa, all of which could be made to connect with a road up the valley of the Platte. These roads should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Were either of them finished now, it would command the whole business between the Northern and Northwestern States and the gold region. All the emigration would pour over it. The great bulk of provisions, outfits and stores requisite to supply the wants of the people there, would be freighted by it; and its dividends would soon place its stock at the head of the New York share list. Of course nothing of this kind can be done in time for the rush of next Spring; but why may not one or more of the Iowa roads be completed to the Missouri in season for the business of 1861? We urge the matter upon the serious consideration of those most deeply interested, including in that number every citizen of Chicago who has an interest in its future prosperity. The trade of Western Iowa, of Nebraska and of the gold region may chiefly be diverted to this city. A wise foresight displayed in the early construction of the roads named would give us the advantage in the race over St. Louis. The valley of the Platte is broad and fertile. It is destined to speedy settlement; and its business is well worth the struggle necessary to secure it. It is for the different lines of road extending from this city and seeking the western boundary of Iowa as well as for the people of Chicago, to say whether they shall reap the commercial advantages which the discovery of the western gold fields has placed within their reach.

PATRONIZE CHINIQUY AGAIN.

The Kankakee *Democrat* of the 7th inst. (whose editor was conspicuous in getting up the recent indignation meeting in that town,) comes to us with nearly a whole page devoted to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE and to those citizens of Kankakee who have given their testimony adversely to the reported want and destitution prevailing in Father Chiniquy's colony at St. Anne. We find first an editorial article in that behalf; second, a long article from Fra. Achille Chiniquy; and third, another long letter signed "O"—the two last mentioned effusions being exclusively directed to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE and its reporter.

As for the editorial article referred to, it does not deny the allegation made by our reporter as to the actual condition of the people of St. Anne, but is confined to a statement, repeated in a variety of ways, that *Father Chiniquy* did not put the begging stories afloat. We apprehend this declaration will be taken with many grains of allowance by the audiences whom Father C. has addressed at the East. But that is not our affair. We stated to the best of our knowledge and belief, after a full investigation, that the St. Anne colony was not poorer than half the communities in Illinois, which would feel themselves insulted by a general begging effort set on foot in their behalf. If Father Chiniquy did neither originate the begging stories nor give them currency, we shall be glad to set him right in that matter. But we apprehend he will not feel grateful for the championship of the Kankakee *Democrat*. The surmise of that sheet that we are opposing Father Chiniquy for the purpose of turning the Roman Catholics of Illinois into Republican voters is too brilliant for our logic. We leave it to be enjoyed by Bishop Duggan and the *Western Banner* at their leisure. This joke seems to have been started by Fra. Achille Chiniquy, (brother of the apostle), for we find the same thing in his letter. He sees in the excellent gentleman whom we sent to St. Anne only a designing demagogue, bent on roping the whole priesthood of the Northwest into the Republican party—or, to use his own language, "thus gain the gratitude and exultation of his [Chiniquy's] Roman enemies who, to repay their new helpers for having crushed and ruined the great apostle to Protestantism, could be counted on as sure to vote for Abolitionism in 1860."

We shall not make words with the various contributors to the Kankakee *Democrat*. We place ourselves, as to the *facts*, behind the citizens of Kankakee who gave an opinion on the case, on the 26th ult. For ourselves, the testimony of our reporter is sufficient. For the public, that of the Kankakee meeting ought to be. In conclusion, let us ask the Kankakee *Democrat* and its varied corps of writers one question. What is the *present* condition of the St. Anne colony as to the necessaries of life? Do they actually need any more provisions, any more clothing, any more money?

ANOTHER CASE.

It seems that all the kidnappers do not live in Egypt. If we are correctly informed, there are some persons in McDonough county who are quite as ready and willing to engage in the "dirty work" of negro-catching as the representative of the Ninth District, and the jail of that county is as readily given up to their private and illegal use as that at Jonesboro is turned over to Jno. B. JONES and his gang. Some time ago, if we are correctly informed, a strange negro was seized by one of these fellows in the southwestern part of the county, taken to Macomb in the night, and safely lodged in the jail. He was kept there for several weeks without a claimant appearing. Finally the kidnappers succeeded in getting down to some from Missouri to claim him, who probably paid them a round sum for their "dirty work." Whether this man had really been the owner of the alleged fugitive or not we of course do not know; but we have good authority for saying that the negro, instead of being taken back to Missouri, was shipped South for the Southern States. It is not improbable that he was a free man, and that the professed owner was merely one of the kidnapping firm. At all events, there was no investigation had as to the rightfulness of his alleged ownership, and the victim has been placed where a legal right to freedom can avail him nothing.

We are further assured that this whole matter was managed with the utmost secrecy; that aside from the jailor, not more than two or three citizens of Macomb knew that such a person was confined in the jail, and that even now but a small proportion of the citizens of the place or county know anything about it. The secrecy observed by the kidnappers indicates a healthful sentiment among the population of McDonough County. Our object is to let the latter know what is going on among them—the illegal and disreputable uses to which their county jail, paid for by their own money, is being put. We trust this notice will lead to the investigation of the case alluded to, that the brand of disgrace may be placed where it justly belongs. Send us the names of the kidnappers; and of every person who can be proved to have had anything to do with the case. This "dirty work" must be stopped.

BIT THERE YOU ARE!

The Omaha *Nebraskian*, a fierce Democratic organ, notices a bill introduced in both branches of the Nebraska Legislature for the abolition of slavery in that Territory, and proceeds to argue as follows:

"Slavery does not practically exist in Nebraska, nor can it, without positive legislation for its protection. *Now, friends, then, is our time, the time of the General Assembly in the consideration of this topic.* We hope that our law-givers will have sufficient respect for themselves and their constituents, to confine their labors to matters clearly within the sphere of duty, and not consume the session in the agitation of a subject in which the people of this Territory are so little interested. We would most respectfully remind the assembled wisdom of the Territory, that none of them were elected for the purpose of exorcising so doubtful a prerogative as the abolition, prohibition or establishment of slavery. The 'let alone policy' is, in our judgment, the most commendable, particularly when naught but mischief can arise from ill-timed and injudicious agitation."

Thus it appears that the cardinal principle of Democracy (at least, of Northwestern Democracy), *outside of the Territories* is, to leave the question to the *people of the Territories*, and force the Territories to "let it alone"! This is the point at which we have been driving for five years. We are anxious to see whether the Democratic Legislature of Nebraska will follow the suggestion of their central organ and exponent in the matter of this harmless bill for the abolition of slavery. It would occupy about five minutes in each House to enact the proposed law, and if there is no slavery in Nebraska and can be none, it will demonstrate the sincerity of the party and close the mouths of the "Black Republican" cavillers, at the same time working no harm to anybody. But we have had evidence within a year that slavery *does exist* in Nebraska, or that a strong effort has been made to give it existence there. Our readers will remember the drunken crusade made by a gang of rowdies from Nebraska City into Fremont county, Iowa, for the purpose of arresting a number of fugitive slaves reported to have escaped from Nebraska City to Tabor. If the effort of Messrs. Taylor and Collier in the Nebraska Legislature were directed solely to the prevention of such disgraceful performances as this in the future, we should say that the time was well spent which was given to the enactment of their bill.

We call upon our friends at Omaha to hold the Democracy squarely up to this issue. Let them vote down or smother the bill if they dare!

Crime and Misfortune.

There was a time years ago—as the world had grown to "enlightened" as it is—when society had not begun to measure out its punishments to every one's vocabulary a distinct—not opposite, meaning. But in these "smart, go-ahead times," we have changed all that, and they are now coming to be regarded as synonymes. *Crime*, if we may believe some of the *soi-disant* philanthropists of the day, is too blunt and harsh a word to be applied to such little eccentricities as theft and rape, arson and murder. It is the force of circumstances, irresistible and overwhelming, and not any inherent *depravity*, or delight in "rolling sin as a sweet morsel under the tongue," that urges men to become villains—or, as they are termed in the new-fashioned phraseology, "*poor unfortunates.*" The foibles and peccadilloes of which they are unhappily the subject —and which, it must be confessed, work some inconvenience to the community—are owing mainly, not to any fault of their own (for Heaven knows with what an intense longing their soul's yearn for virtue's path!) but to erroneous education, lack of sympathy, and the ceaseless slights, persecutions, or contemptuous treatment which they have received at the hands of their fellow men. The vilest men are not wholly vile; did not even Nero, at one period of his life, weep at the sight of a dead gladiator? Never has he had ever known to read or write? "Judge not, lest ye be judged," cry the professors of this new-fangled philanthropy, when one gives vent to his indignation against the robber or murderer, and calls villains and miscreants by their right names—as if it were the intent of the text, not to warn us against rash, presumptuous, or uncharitable judgements, but absolutely to forbid our taking account of the distinction between right and wrong. It is not for us to sin by judgment upon our brother, or these "new lights" of mortality, who, in the keenness of their perceptions eclipse even Canning's nice judge, who

> Swore, with keen, discriminating sight,
> Black's not so black, nor white so very white.

We know not with what predisposing "organs" he may have been born, or to what terrible temptations he may have been exposed;—perhaps he was rickedly brought up; perhaps circumstances have thrown among vile associates; we ourselves, with all our boasted virtue, had we been subjected to the same fiery ordeal, might, in like manner have gone astray. Let us be duly thankful to Heaven for our own escape from crime, and we shall cease to denounce "our fallen brother," and shall look on him, not as an enemy of his race, but as one "unfortunately lapsed from virtue," and who, like the lunatic, is entitled to our deepest commiseration and sympathy.

For ourselves we have no faith in this spurious philanthropy. Away with all such miserable teaching, that would confound the distinctions of right and wrong, and make chaos of all our moral sentiments! Society has too long cast impotent under the dogmatisms of these mawkish sentimentalist. We should be ashamed to attempt seriously to disprove the doctrine that reason and rascals are compelled to become such by the force of circumstances—by the resistless exigencies of their situation. As well might a battalion, peculiarly exposed to the fire of the enemy, run from the battle-field, or surrender to the foe, on the plea that their less exposed neighbors would have done the same, if placed under the same circumstances. The dogma that no man has a voice on the question whether he shall be a scoundrel or not—that he becomes a confirmed thief or pirate, just as he might become blind or insane, by a stroke of calamity which he has no power to avert—is too monstrously absurd to merit refutation. If we are to excuse all the crime that we can account for, and to denounce none of which we can fancy that there is some adequate explanation—pray, where are we to stop in our absolutions? All the villainy existing in the world is composed of what is inborn and what comes by "circumstance"; there is no deed so vile or atrocious, but is the result of some adequate cause; and if we are to pardon all but senseless crimes, who can ever be condemned?

But waste words on such nonsense—for sophistry it does not deserve to be called. Guilt, we repeat, is *self-misfortune*; nor can all the philanthropic, jugglings with words, and talk about "circumstances" and "overpowering temptations," persuade man to regard it as such. Misfortune may attend guilt, as it generally does with a vengeance; Dr. Johnson uttered but a truism when he declared that "he never knew a villain that was not on the whole an unhappy dog." But we know of no reason why, because "the way of the transgressor is hard," he should be considered an object of sympathy. Kindness, sympathy, consolation, we would show to every transgressor, to his *attempts at reformation*, however miserable his crimes; but, till he repents, we know of no reason why he should be regarded in the same spirion of his uncertain of fallibility as one merely lurched on the hero and industrious poor, who are victimized in daily struggles with temptation. In short, the criminal is an enemy to God and his fellow man, and, as such, deserves punishment, not compassion. Therein an eternal and immutable distinction between Right and Wrong, and it is vain to attempt to confound them. He who does so, strikes a blow at the very foundations of society, and is an enemy to the highest well-being of his race.

Currency Mistaken for Money—No. 2.

Bullion banking is borrowing and lending *money*—a reality of capital, causing no embarrassment, while debt banking is borrowing and lending debt—a fiction of capital which causes inevitable embarrassment, because the debt thus created, however long it may be *kited* and continued, cannot be ultimately paid. So long as the price of things exceeds their money value, the volume of local currency is too great for the commodities in market, and money must be transmitted to pay indebtedness where money has more value by reason of the currency being relatively in small supply. So long as the price of things is below their money value, the volume of currency is relatively less than the supply of exchangable commodities, and so long merchandise must be transmitted and money received and retained. The latter is the desirable relative position of money and goods; and it can always be maintained by any community with sufficient industry who never manufacture money or currency, nor produce gold and silver.

California cannot do it: she produces the material of money in excess; her prices must be higher than elsewhere or she cannot sell her gold, for nobody sends goods to California without an expectation of getting more gold than he obtained for the same goods in New York. Infallibly California will be deeply involved in debt by a glut of imports generally, not withstanding the cautions and complainings of her merchants, which, as we all know, are almost incessant. Money must be cheaper in California than elsewhere because of its native abundance; this is only another mode of saying that prices must be higher on the average, with occasional exceptions.

The reader, who may be puzzled with the high rate of interest in California, must learn that interest has nothing to do with the value of money; it is something nearer the value of debt: the poorer the debt, or the more there is of it, whether in the public or private debt of the community, or in the currency, the higher is the rate of interest. But interest is really the *rent of capital*, and capital must always participate in the merchandize wherever money is the cheapest. Capital is scarce in California and money almost the only exportable commodity; money is the most plentiful product of the State; so the *rent of capital* is high there while the *value of money is low*. Money runs away from a high to a low rate of interest all the world over: it flows from California to New York, London, Paris, and and Hamburg; from the rate of 24 or 30 per cent. per annum to 1½ or 2 per cent. Goods, being cheaper in Hamburg, emigrate to Paris, London, New York and San Francisco, while money being cheaper in San Francisco emigrates in the opposite direction.

I consider the production of money a poor business for any community; for, although it is wealth to the individual miner, it does not increase the wealth of the community or the world. As soon as it circulates in the currency it reduces the value of all pre-existing money by raising general prices, and the miner's future product is worth so much the less than it would have been if he had obtained the same sum of money by any other labor. The farmer who raises a crop of wheat that otherwise would not have been produced adds its net value to his wealth, but he reduces the exchange value of all the wheat in market to the rate of the increase of supply; still he produces a useful thing. It is not so with money. John Stuart Mill says, very truly: "The uses of money are in no respect promoted by increasing the quantity which exists and circulates in a country, the services which it performs being as well rendered by a small as by a larger aggregate amount. Two million quarters of wheat will not feed so many persons as four millions; but two millions of pounds sterling will carry on as much traffic, will buy and sell as many commodities as four millions, though at lower nominal prices."

The increase of real money is a natural reduction of its value, and the community loses nothing by selling it accordingly, because they obtain its real value in exchange, whether more or less; but the increase of currency by exchanging promises to pay with a bank is a very different matter; it is wholly artificial, *a mere depreciation of the value of money* and the money exported in consequence is absolutely lost to the community that produces the fiction; they might as well plunge so much gold into the sea. The *sophistry of this operation*, which is generally unperceived, lies in the increase of the price of things above their money value. Suppose we add 20 per cent. of this debt currency to the natural volume of our money, and thus make the price of wheat $1.20 per bushel, when its true money value is what it might have been sold at $1; there we stock the sale of wheat and must part with $1.20 of gold instead, so that the wheat retained virtually costs the community $1.20 per bushel in standard gold. Obviously the 20 cents rise in price is the product of fiction, while if the additional currency had been gold it would have been the product of labor. We had better have made a public and binding agreement in our community to reduce the value of every dollar to 831 cents (for that is the value in which the debt of the State of New York currency in the case supposed) and paid our debts abroad in commodities accordingly, for this we could have done without maintaining banks and paying bank dividends to do it. All this expense of banking must be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of the people in addition to the loss of gold itself. The people must pay the piper while the class interested in the profits of banking enjoy the dance. Altogether, it levies an enormous tax upon the community, which is conceded to be supposed but fallacious advantages of high prices.

The local degradation of the value of money, under which property was purchased and obligations of debt contracted in Illinois in 1855-'6-'7 by the debt expansion of the currency, was vastly greater than the ratio appeared in the foregoing hypothesis. If the producers of your State had bought their lands and raised their products under the true value of a money currency, there would be no troublesome debt within its borders, and Illinois would be to-day as an easy condition and one of the most prosperous States in the Union.

I consider these preliminary remarks necessary to an understanding of the nature of money and of the meaning of the term *value of money*, before I present to your readers a plan for a "Bullion Bank," which will be the subject of my next communication.

I may add that I have no quarrel with the banks; their business is made legitimate by legislation and is sustained by public opinion. The bankers are no more accountable for its evil effects than any other class of the community. I expect no relief from legislation, for that result always follows, it cannot precede, public opinion; therefore I address public opinion, protesting not against the banks but against the system of *organizing debt into currency*.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1859. BULLIONIST.

Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

We are authorized by Mr. Edgerton, Receiver of the above road, to say that the statements appearing in various papers to the effect that Mr. Do Pay, Sequestrator under the order of the District Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is in the undisputed possession of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and operating the same, is not correct.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 11 P. M.

Two days of this week have been consumed in speech-making. The southern fire has slackened, either because the speakers are running out of ammunition, or have had some of their guns dismounted and mines sprung inside of their lines. The Republicans stand stubbornly on the defensive, and allow the Democrats to exhaust their fire in vain efforts to draw the Republicans out of their intrenchments. Let the House be organized, and then we will give you battle on the open plain.

The speeches this week have been made entirely by the Lecomptonites and the Anti-Lecomptonites. In behalf of the latter, we have had speeches from Clark, Hoskins, Hickman and Adrain. On that of the former, by Stewart of Maryland, Noel of Missouri, Dan. Sickles of New York, and Ex-Gov. McRae of Mississippi, who has not yet finished. The Administration speeches have lacked point and vigor. Stewart's speech was a long, rambling, incoherent rigmarole about the everlasting rights of the nigger-breeding oligarchy. The only thing he said of any particle of consequence was that the Union Meetings at the North were good for nothing; were hypocritical gatherings got up by persons engaged in the southern trade, who at heart were just as Anti-Slavery as those who had the manliness to avow their sentiments openly. He contended that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories beyond Congressional control—that such was the Dred Scott decision, and such the belief of the National Democracy.

Judge Kilgore of Indiana, inquired, if Mr. Seward should be elected President Mr. Bocock would consider that a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union? Stewart replied that he would not answer unless Mr. Sherman should submit to ostracising. (Bocock is a Disunionist.) Kilgore required, that Sherman would define his position on the following material questions if Bocock would, viz: Is your candidate (Bocock) in favor of Congressional legislation for protecting slave property in the Territories? Is he in favor of Popular Sovereignty in them, and its right to admit or exclude slavery therefrom? If your candidate will answer these questions, I pledge you our's will also. Stewart declined to accept the proposition. Kilgore drove him into a close corner. The Illinois Democrats have put no questions to Bocock. They know he is against all the doctrines they preached on the stump, but party with them is paramount to principles. I charge that these five Illinois Democrats are betraying their constituents. Some of them never could have been elected had the people of their Districts known before hand the course they would take when they got to Washington. This Virginian, Bocock, is a slave-code Lecomptonite of the bitterest description, and the Illinois Democrats know it.

Haskin, of New York, was the next speaker. He defended himself against the charges of the *Constitution*, and then walked into the affections of the Administration. He brought a fearful array of allegations against them, of broken pledges, betrayal of plighted faith, of apostacy to principles, of peculations, and plundering the Treasury, and squandering the revenues, and eating up the substance of the people. There never has been, he said, so corrupt, rotten, or unprincipled an Administration in power over either branch of the Anglo Saxon family since the days of Walpole. His arraignment of the Administration was listened to with the closest attention on all sides, and was warmly applauded by the Republicans and Opposition on the floor and galleries. The *Constitution*, the home organ, had been lashing the Anti-Lecomptonites Democrats in the severest style for several days past, because they refused to support Bocock. Over 30,000 copies of Haskin's speech were immediately subscribed for by the New York members, for distribution in that State. There are portions of Haskin's speech—one counts against the Administration party, which should be widely published in the West.

It is unnecessary to describe Noel's speech. It was as weak as dish water. A part of it was intended as a taunt to the Anti-Lecomptonites, and a threat to the South Americans. Before he had waded seross he got into trouble with the fire-eaters. From some expressions he dropped they suspected he was not "sound on the goose," and put him through a course of sprouts. He stuttered and apologized, and retracted, and finally artificially *a mere depreciation of the value of money* and the money exported in consequence is absolutely lost to the community that produces the fiction; they might as well plunge so much gold into the sea. The *sophistry of this operation*, which is generally unperceived, lies in the increase of the price of things above their money value. Suppose we add 20 per cent. of this debt currency to the natural volume of our money, and thus make the price of wheat $1.20 per bushel, when its true money value is what it might have been sold at $1; there we stock the sale of wheat and must part with $1.20 of gold instead, so that the wheat retained virtually costs the community $1.20 per bushel in standard gold. Obviously the 20 cents rise in price is the product of fiction, while if the additional currency had been gold it would have been the product of labor. We had better have made a public and binding agreement in our community to reduce the value of every dollar to 831 cents (for that is the value in which the debt of the State of New York currency in the case supposed) and paid our debts abroad in commodities accordingly, for this we could have done without maintaining banks and paying bank dividends to do it. All this expense of banking must be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of the people in addition to the loss of gold itself. The people must pay the piper while the class interested in the profits of banking enjoy the dance. Altogether, it levies an enormous tax upon the community, which is conceded to be supposed but fallacious advantages of high prices.

The local degradation of the value of money, under which property was purchased and obligations of debt contracted in Illinois in 1855-'6-'7 by the debt expansion of the currency, was vastly greater than the ratio appeared in the foregoing hypothesis. If the producers of your State had bought their lands and raised their products under the true value of a money currency, there would be no troublesome debt within its borders, and Illinois would be to-day as an easy condition and one of the most prosperous States in the Union.

I consider these preliminary remarks necessary to an understanding of the nature of money and of the meaning of the term *value of money*, before I present to your readers a plan for a "Bullion Bank," which will be the subject of my next communication.

I may add that I have no quarrel with the banks; their business is made legitimate by legislation and is sustained by public opinion. The bankers are no more accountable for its evil effects than any other class of the community. I expect no relief from legislation, for that result always follows, it cannot precede, public opinion; therefore I address public opinion, protesting not against the banks but against the system of *organizing debt into currency*.

Boston, Dec. 12, 1859. BULLIONIST.

Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

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Completion of a Political Cycle—What Douglas meant by saying "He had Checked his Baggage Through."

[From the Hartford Press, Dec. 12.]

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the Press and Tribune:

It may be said with much propriety that the opening of the present Congress completes a *cycle* in politics; or in other words that it completes that system of tactics in which Stephen A. Douglas diverged from his regular course as a caterer to Southern whims, for the purpose of securing the Senatorship of Illinois—and places him, where the close of the thirty-fourth Congress left him, walking to the mire at the feet of the slave power. When he represented that he had left the Democratic party and "checked his baggage through," he only meant through this *cycle*—and that same baggage, together with the Representatives from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts of Illinois in Congress, has reached the station at the end of the line, and, as will be seen by their votes for Speaker, repose safely in the custody of the Democracy, leaving a long line of illustrious dupes, comprising most of all states and conditions in our party, to mourn the unkindly loss of the huge gudgeons they so fondly imagined in their sat two years since.

The adventures of the *cycle* were well planned and daringly executed. Look at it. At the close of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Douglas saw his Senatorial term near its close, and wanted it renewed; but with a majority in his own State against him, that important bit of capital for the adventure could not be claimed before the forthcoming Charleston convention was as his well saw, quite out of his reach. It was a easy thing for Douglas, with his only chance in Illinois was with the majority, at an early, by means of his minion, John Candlebox Calhoun, to bridge the abyss which separated him from that majority. It is done in the Lecompton constitution as made to order; Douglas, according to the programme, got awful mad and said hard things about his party, meanwhile cooing and petting E stern Republicans who were to be used as cats-paws with which to convert favor among his rebellious constituents. As a result of Douglas's hypocritical fury, Gov. Gresley, Thurlow Weed, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* and others in the East, and a whole school of anti-shell Republicans in our own State, were at once sending up pæans and to deems for Douglas.

In another only an occasional word from the New York *Tribune* to keep these laudations in the ears of our voters until too late, notwithstanding the unsuppressible protests of a majority of the press and leaders in Illinois. With all these tricks in the game, it was an easy matter for Douglas to "bag" the prize, which he did, the while laughing in his sleeve at the manner in which he fooled Gresley and his blind Republican allies.

As remarked at the commencement, this *cycle* in politics has been completed by the return of the whole Douglas delegation from Illinois, according to programme, in the old rotten concern from which they emerged to accomplish their design. The few anti-Lecompton Democrats who have been elected are left the only monuments to mark the former existence of their party in the lower house—while in the Senate the vacant seat of a Senator butchered on the plains of California by the Lecompton party, and the absence of a noble quint from Illinois, strangled by his own professed friends in other States, attest that same perfidious existence, disgraced alike to the buyer and the duped. Now let us see how this foray of Douglas into our ranks and his return bearing with him the Senatorship as a trophy, taught us anything concerning the perfidious nature of the man, or do we need such lessons? How many more reverse movements must he execute—now lauding the Missouri Compromise as a sacred thing, and now trampling it in the dust with insults upon those who established it—now threatening dire vengeance upon the slave power, and then bending all his aid to elevate its minions—before some men will come to know him? Two years since the Senatorship was to be bestowed by the Republicans, next year the Presidential nomination is the gift of the slave power; hence this late reverse movement.

Truly has been given the country "line upon line" to convince the people that he will be found nearest to the repository of power and patronage, and just as certainly will receive the teaching. Who doubts that if to-day he were to execute a political somersault, the whole generation of New York Police Republicans would not glorify him to the skies? The whole affair, attended with such disastrous results to our cause, should teach us to dispense with that verdancy which prompts us to stake the fortunes of our cause upon these "confidence" schemers; and until we learn to trust only those who have been tried and found true, or who are known to possess integrity, we had better suspend operations and learn the rudiments of political tactics. Yours,

J. O. C.

[Forthe Press and Tribune.]

Radicalism.

BY C. E. WEBB.

Radicalism, in the now-a-day dialect, is a term of cruel reproach. Its mention in connection with a man's principles is a most suggestive of two pistols and ten paces, or at least an action for libel. Level the word at a politician or preacher, and you have him shrinking, and wince, and scramble out of the way as though a ten-pound shot were coming! Yet, why this should be puzzles me mightily to determine. Philologically, the Radical is one that goes to the root of things, and to assert that a man can be too radical in developing a truth, too radical in reproving an error, is simply too absurd! Let conservatives clamor as they will, give us Radicalism in politics, Radicalism in the pulpit!

Radicalism in politics—our fathers were Radicals. The poet had told them that

> "divinity doth hedge a king."

Brave old heroes! they knew it not, and so bade Tetrarchs and Monarchs to follow Nebuchadnezzar of old—to grass. Long-time legends had taught that one should rule the mighty; reversing the rule for the people, they made the million rule the one—that million both sovereign and subject at once. And is it casting reproach upon their ashes to term them Radicals?

Radicalism in the pulpit—Martin Luther was a glorious old Radical. With his iron fervent, radical right hand he plucked the tiara from the Pope's brow, and thrust it with mitres and cardinals' hats and crosiers in the dirt corner of the world. And do you think that the Almighty will stir uneasily in his grave though you should call him a Radical? Ye Gods!

One word with you, gentlemen of the pulpit. Do not stand as sign-boards, dumbly pointing and yourselves stationary; but lift up your fingers, and point men to follow. *Preach and live the way.* Remember that you are the chosen captains of Jehovah's vanguard! Let your watchword be "Onward!" Let your war-cry be "Forward with you, gentlemen of the pulpit!" Do not stand as sign-boards, dumbly pointing and yourselves stationary; but lift up your fingers, and point men to follow. *Preach and live the way.* Remember that you are the chosen captains of Jehovah's vanguard! Let your watchword be "Onward!" Let your war-cry be "Forward with you, gentlemen of the pulpit!"

The Wounded of the North-Western Army.

Van B. Smead of the *Press*, is now able to sit up and is gathering strength rapidly. Hopes are entertained that he will be able to be removed from Watertown to this city in two or three weeks.

The list of the wounded at Watertown, under the skilful treatment of Drs. Gross & Spalding of that city, are convalescent and have retired to their homes. There are a number of native's noblemen at Watertown who have invalided from strangers known to among them by misfortune, as though they were their own sons and brothers. We have many of their people in this city who will be glad to welcome them at this time.

Gov. Black, in his message, made some excellent suggestions on this subject, which we have no doubt will be received with favor by the legislature. In our judgment, the Legislature cannot be too careful in adjusting the details for State Organization, for a time may speedily come when a United Army will be needed to defend our altar. The bill should also be so framed, that at the election of members to a Constitutional Convention, the people may be permitted to vote "Convention" or "no Convention" directly. This would obviate the necessity for two elections, and, in case a majority of the people were opposed to the measure, prevent the delay and expense. We hope too, that great caution will be used in the choice of delegates to the bill.

A Constitutional Convention will be held, and it can be attended with very little expense, provided there is not too much machinery about it.—*Omaha Nebraskian, 9th.*

Tribulations of Connecticut Book Agents.

[From the Hartford Press, Dec. 12.]

Two young men of this State, James J. Miller of Hartford, 17 years old, (born of his age and looking older), and Enmonds J. Coe of Meriden, have just returned from North Carolina, after a rather severe experience of the manner in which some of the people in that region observe the guarantee of the Constitution.

They went to Salisbury, Rowan County, about four weeks ago, as traveling agents for L. Stebbins, publisher, of this place, to sell two large and handsomely illustrated volumes, "The History of the North American Indians," and "The History of Christ and His Apostles." They took a team of the Mount Vernon House, and after thoroughly canvassing Salisbury and the vicinity, they went to Gold Hill on Monday, November 21, and returned on the evening of the 24th.

On their way back in the evening they met two men returning from court, who asked, "Do you know Old Brown the insurrectionist?" "No." "Well, you look out or you will be in jail pretty soon." They heard nothing more until Wednesday morning, when, as they were looking at a fire which broke out in the Methodist Church, Coe heard the Mayor say to a man standing by: "Yes; that's the very man; he was speaking of me!" said Coe. "Yes." He handed them his card, and with Miller returned to the hotel, whither they were followed by the man to whom the Mayor had spoken. He at short time an officer with five patrol-men, carrying heavy canes, came to their door. Miller opened it, and politely asked them in. He also offered them his trunk, his keys, papers, books, letters, &c., and invited them to satisfy themselves as to their character and business. They declined to take the young men directly to the Police Court.

Arriving there, accompanied by a great crowd, a warrant was read to them from which they learned that they were charged with "being emissaries from the North to excite insurrection among the slaves." Many witnesses were examined, and the leaves of the books turned over and over, and laid aside for more careful study. The crowd questioned a good deal, and then swore a good deal, and then questioned and swore more. They opened carefully and shook out every shirt and pair of trowsers, but no treason appeared.

The presiding magistrate said that there was nothing against them but suspicion, yet he thought it better to bind them over for trial before the Superior Court, requiring $500 bail. They asked Miller and Coe if they were ready to give bail? "Certainly not," said Miller; "take us to jail."

So they went to jail with a solemn procession of six officers around them, and ten couples in front, and six more in the rear. They sent for a lawyer, R. B. Moore, who proved himself a frank, generous, sensible friend throughout. They had crowds of visitors daily asking to see the "Yankees," or the "Abolitionists."

On Tuesday, the 29th, they were brought into the Superior Court, and Judge Dick, after a plea-ney told the Court that "these young men were ignorant of the laws, and, so far as ascertained, had committed no intentional offence." He, therefore, discharged them. Judge Dick, nobody know—and told them that on paying their jail fees, $4.12 each, they should be discharged. They paid the bill, but Coe states that they paid for protection from the mob of "law-fellows of the court," who manifested great anxiety to use tar and feathers.

In the evening the sheriff escorted them to the hotel, where they kept close. Crowds gathered at the depot, hoping to get a chance at them as they took the cars. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, gatherings in the street indicated a disposition to mob them, and they armed themselves with a determination to resist, and the landlord told them: "If they tar and feather you, they shall tar and feather mine." On Thursday, at noon, they quietly took a buggy for Lexington, a station some miles distant, where they waited, supposing not to know each other, for the midnight train. Excepting some close questioning at Portsmouth, they met no further difficulty, and took the steamer for New York.

Among the ridiculous and wholly baseless stories against them it was said that they had called slaves into gin shops, talked treason with them privately, sold them books, and told them that if they would only run away somewhere "across the river," the unfailing army that came to rescue John Brown would take them off, and also promised to correspond with them, &c. They heard threats in abundance daily, but escaped without personal injury, both from the breaking up of their business and the expenses of their defense.

We trust that these outrages, of which this is but one sample out of hundreds, will receive a decided rebuke on Wednesday evening from our "Union savers."

Slavery in St. Louis.—Its Decline in Ten Years.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

A gang of fifty-one negroes, mostly females, left a slave-yard on Sixth street yesterday, bound South. They were all in a healthy condition, and were collected from various localities of the State. The event prompted some inquiry into the progress of slavery in this city and county, and we find that the only true solution it is growing comparatively "small by degrees and beautifully less."

Our readers will remember the table of taxable property in this county, which we published on Tuesday morning. It gave the aggregate number of slaves for 1859 at 3,695, valued at $1,058,920. The number in a small increase on last year's return, but considering the depot that is made of this city for the sale of negroes, who in their transit from the Slave States to the South are concentrated here from time to time, the increase is not at all alarming

Special Notices.

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—Tell me not for empty fame, I'm the healthy child you see; Let the doctors try another, I was sick, but, ma'am, I'm free. Ashbrook with tooth and gum, Ashbrook with worms and stomachs Ashbrook for any complaint, Ashbrook for all ages. Thus sayeth her to her mother; Big Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge. Several thousands from the trade. Price 25 cents in bottles. Pamphlets 25 cents. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 104 Lake street, Chicago. dc7-1m

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup, standing in the first rank of the profession, Dr. McClintock has given this medicine to the world under the pure unity of his high reputation, as a means of certain, immediate and permanent relief in Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all pulmonary complaints. Price 25 cts. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 104 Lake street, Chicago. dc7-1m

☞ Dr. Hostetter's very Celebrated Stomach Bitters have proved such a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach, that no one can for a moment question its efficiency in the most formidable and alarming cases. For many years we have published (at first) the opinions of physicians estimative, and its beneficient effects as cures for all complaints arising from the stomach, of a morbid nature, but we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain preventive and remedy. Its proprietor has made the above proposition, after years of careful study and sifting, and is now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which he so richly merits. It is the only preparation of the kind that is not drastic in its influence, and in their cases presents the attention of the afflicted.

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Sole Proprietors, 53 Water and 39 Front street Pittsburgh. dc7-dawtw

☞ The Silver Threads which Time introduces into the Hair, prevents thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in the MINUTE Orientoro's Excelsior Dye would render every fibre as

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and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article that they can rely on. RAFFEL'S DEP.

☞ Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. de16-dawly

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of bile and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make insensible to others the necessary secretions without which no person can enjoy health. It is true that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, sickness, and nervous disorders in all their forms, but their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the multifarious forms of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oct6-dawly

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Cherrill (late manager at Ketchin's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 102 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de7-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposite on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

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—Justice Catron of the United States Supreme Court, has publicly and earnestly protested, in Nashville, Tennessee, against an act now pending in the Legislature of his State, which provides that free colored persons shall be sold into slavery, if found in Tennessee after the 1st day of May next, if they are adults; and that, if children, they shall be bound out; and the adults to be allowed to emigrate to Africa, in which case some slight aid is to be furnished by the State to assist in their transportation; or to be allowed to seek a master, and go into slavery.

THE WINAMA STEAMER.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Captain John Lewis, of wrecking schooner H. W. Johnson, of New York; to his owners in New York relative to the performances of the Winana steamer:—

NORFOLK, Dec. 10, 1859.—We went down the bay on Thursday last with the Winana steamer, her owner wishing to test her qualities as a seagoing vessel, when she behaved herself beautifully. It was blowing a fresh breeze from the northward, and there was a very ugly sea running, but she went along as smooth and steady almost as if she was in a river. From on board the Johnson we could not see that she rolled any at all, even when lying in the trough of the sea. They tried her every way—head to the wind, before it, and before it, and I believe she more than answered the expectations of her owner; and from what I saw of her performances, I have no hesitation in calling her a first class sea boat. She sailed for Baltimore early this morning. She is very fast.

ANOTHER TAR AND FEATHER CASE.—A Scotchman named Sandy Tate, having expressed himself rather too freely upon his slave question and Harper's Ferry affair in the village of Salisbury, North Carolina, was recently seized by a mob and tarred and feathered, after which he was placed upon a fence-rail and carried to a neighboring duck pond, where, in the presence of an immense throng of people, he was ducked until he repented. Upon being released, the poor fellow took to his heels and has never been seen since.

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Miscellaneous.

Press & Tribune.
(From the New Orleans Picayune of Saturday.)
LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.
The U. S. mail steamship Arizona, from Brazos Santiago, the 5th inst., via Indianola the 7th, reached her wharf at an early hour on evening. She brings $212,545 in specie on freight.

THE INVASION OF CORTINAS.—UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION AGAINST HIM.—The Brownsville Flag Extra furnishes the following running history of events since our last, from which it will be seen that nothing has really been done to stop the way of driving out the Mexican invaders, or rather what was done has only resulted in misfortune.

On Sunday, the 20th ult., regarding our forces sufficiently strong to act on the offensive, as well as to protect the town, a call for volunteers to go up to the attack was made, when nearly all of the members of the company of Captain Kennedy, and many others in the other companies, offered to march at a moment's warning. Lieut. Langdon, U. S. A., being in charge of the two howitzers which are mounted, one at each of our barricades, was at Brazos, and an express was sent to him to ask leave to take one of them, that one at Fort Gringo, on the expedition. Learning that a large party of volunteers were coming out from Texas, a party of thirty-one rangers were sent out on Saturday evening by Capt. Tobin, under Lieut. Littleton, to protect their approach. The volunteers, however, came during the day, but not by the route expected—only three men in all—without meeting Lieut. Littleton.

LIEUT. LITTLETON'S PARTY SURPRISED.—The party under Lieut. Littleton, however, did meet another party, and were surprised and closely pursued.

On coming out of a mot, or chaparal, they espied some forty or six armed men, who at first seemed disposed to fight and then to escape. A few men were ordered to give chase and cut them off, in attempting to do which they passed over the prairie to another and more dense chaparal on the other side, where the persons disappeared, the Rangers following. All at once a general fire was opened on them from a large force, afterwards ascertained to be a hundred and thirty-men, who were laying in ambush. Lieut. Littleton, finding his men in danger, rushed to their aid, and after a few minutes' conflict—during which a four-pound howitzer was fired upon them—three of his men were killed, one wounded and taken prisoner, and he received one ball through the forearm, and another—a spent ball—struck his belt, under which was another with a brass shield, the ball going no further, but causing a severe contusion.

The Rangers discovering that the force against them was securely posted and very superior in numbers, retired, and were closely pursued for two miles, but no further, and returned to the city. On the next day Capt. Tobin's company of Rangers went out to find and bury the dead. The blood in the veins of every American should grow cold as to when we state that not only Dr. Millett, of this city, and Greer and McCoy, of San Antonio, and even young Fox, who, after being wounded and surrounded by the Mexicans, shook his hand in and yielded himself prisoner to Cortinas in person, were found with their lifeless bodies riddled with wounds and mutilated in a manner most horrible.

CORTINAS AT HIS CAMP.—Cortinas himself is still encamped at what is called Rancho del Carmen, some twelve miles above the city of Brownsville. The number of his men is not stated, but Capt. Tobin and Capt. Berry both express the opinion that no force less than 500 men, well armed, would suffice to dislodge him. He is, therefore, for the present safe.

In the meantime, he has issued a second proclamation to the "Mexican Inhabitants of Texas," in which he sets forth, at length, their grievances in common—how, ever since the organization of the new State, the country had been overrun by adventurers, who have robbed them of their property and hunted them up and down like wild beasts, "till their wrongs have come to be past endurance," and how to him had been intrusted "the work of breaking the chains of their slavery." And to this end, we are told, a society has been organized in the State of Texas, which will devote itself faithfully to the work until it is crowned with success—a society whose constitution is written in "The Great Book," or who hang "in the veil of impenetrable secrecy." The elevation of Gen. Houston to the executive chair is also looked upon as full of hope to them.

As to the camp of Cortinas, we are told by Mr. Campbell, one of his prisoners, that the flag of Mexico all the time floats over it, and that its sentinels is challenging, and the parties challenged in reply, use the word of fealty to the country prescribed in Mexico:

"Viva mis? Mexico! Qui Espimosto? Cortinas!"

"To whom do you belong?" "To Mexico!" "To what regiment?" "To that of Cortina!"

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.—Of the state of affairs at Brownsville, the Flag says:

In the city we fare as before. Each citizen sleeps at one of the three barricades, stands as sentinel three hours in the day, and from two to three hours at night, and lives on the residue of the fruits of his past industry, or his hopes for the future.

No news has been lately received of the two companies of artillery ordered from Fort Clark; but if all they can do is to garrison Fort Brown, they can do us little good counting. Our present forces are the following:

U. S. garrison, Fort Brown	45
Rangers under Capts. Tobin and Hall	60
Citizens now under arms in Brownsville	200
Total	305

We learn elsewhere from the Flag that Capt. Ricketts, commanding at Fort Brown, regards himself under orders to remain in garrison, unless in case of emergency, such as an attack upon the city. He has "no authority, though ever so willing, to sally out and attack the enemy, either with the military forces of the State, or to execute the process in the hands of the U. S. Marshal or the Sheriff."

Melancholy Death of an Episcopal Clergyman.

THE DEATH OF REV. MR. SOUTHARD.

A correspondent of the Church Journal gives the following account of the death of Rev. Samuel L. Southard, formerly of Newark, whose death took place last week at St. Louis:

"About ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, Rev. Mr. Southard called on me, startled me by the awful announcement, "Poor Southard is dead!" After his resignation of the parish at Booneville, about the end of September, he wrote to Bishop Hawks, announcing his intention to visit Western New York, and was formally deposed by him in Richmond, during the session of the General Convention. For several weeks past he has been at a cheap boarding house near Barnum's Hotel, in bad health. Rev. Mr. Terry visited him every day, and calling about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, found the door locked, and no response to calls for admission. The door being forced, he was found lying on the bed, his face covered with a cloth, which, being removed, revealed the dreadful truth. The body was still warm, and two physicians were in immediate attendance; but it was all over! A boy in the house stated that at about nine o'clock on Tuesday night Mr. Southard gave him a dollar to buy him a phial of chloroform at a druggist's, which he got for him. He had been in the habit of using this as a remedy for neuralgia in the face, from which he had suffered much for some time, and no doubt died from an accidental overdose. The phial was found at his bedside, half used. When Mr. Terry saw him on Tuesday he was better than usual. His library had been sold at auction the night previous, and brought a far larger sum than he expected—upwards of $400. This, perhaps, led his debts left him about $300, and he had intended leaving here for New York on Wednesday afternoon to take a sea voyage to China for a yes, in hope of recovering his health. His body was removed to his hotel, and in his two principal parlors the funeral ceremonies took place yesterday afternoon, preparatory to its removal to Bellefontaine Cemetery, where it was deposited in a receiving vault, to await the disposition of his friends in the East. Services were present Bishop Hawks, Rev. Messrs. Terry, Clerke, Schuyler, Coleman, Berkley and Clark; Judge Bowlin, his cousin, (late Minister to Paraguay,) Judge, Hamilton, a connection, and several of the most respectable gentlemen in this city. Rev. Mr. Terry performed the services at the hotel, and the remainder was said at the cemetery by the Bishop."

Mr. Southard was the son of Samuel L. Southard, who filled several terms as United States senator from New Jersey, and afterwards was Secretary of the Navy under John Quincy Adams and President of the Senate during Tyler's administration.

The Terre Haute and Alton R. R. in the Hands of Trustees.

[From the Charleston, (Ill.) Courier, 14th.]

On Monday last, as we are informed, the T. H. A. & St. L. R. R., was surrendered into the hands of the Trustees of the second mortgages. Those trustees having a right, according to the terms of their mortgage, to take possession of the road at any time after default was made in the payment of interest on the bonds secured by said mortgage. This road has long been in a bankrupt condition, and the stock, as well as the debts against the Company, have been worth almost nothing. We learn that the trustees, into whose hands the road has been surrendered, propose at once to raise from their bondholders, ten per cent of the face of their bonds, say $300,000, for the purpose of relieving the immediate necessities of the road, with a part of this sum, we presume, some sort of settlement will be made of the debts and claims against this Company along the line of the road.

It is proposed also to sell out the Road under the second mortgage, as soon as a decree of a Court for that purpose can be got, and apply to the next Legislature for a charter for a new company, in which all the present interests in bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be allowed to come in and take shares according to what is supposed to the relative value of their several securities. Thus while such proceedings are not otherwise secured, or settled with, will be entitled to stock in the new company at par, and some of them to a preferred stock, the old stockholders will be allowed stock at the rate of forty per cent. on their old stock.

We have not been fully informed as to the details of the plan, but learn, generally, that an attempt has been made to protect every interest, and that if it is not all that creditors and stockholders could have wished, it is probably the best that could be done in the present embarrassed condition of the road.

—Several of the party who left New York in August last by the schooner Mantilus, to make examination of the alleged gold deposits on one of the Indian rivers of Chiriqui, have returned. They report that these diggings will not pay. In examining other localities, however, valuable gold deposits were discovered in the bed of northern quartz, and fine gold in the beds of streams, requiring

Chronicle and Gazette.

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